CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 43.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CON-
for Atlantic Cities with Western, Northwestern
Western States, by a continuous Railway direct
also connects at Pittsburgh, with daily lines of
to all ports on the western rivers, and at Cleve-
Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the
Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and
ute by which freight can be forwarded to and
West.
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND
PITTSBURGH.
First Class,
ee, Hats and Caps, Books,
ds (in boxes, bales and
Drugs (in boxes and bales)
Furs, &c., &c.,.....75c per 100 pounds
Second Class,
Sheeting, Fishing and
Operational bases), Drugs
Hardware, Leather (in
boxes), Wool and Sheep
skins),.....60c per 100 pounds
Third Class,
Oil Cloths, Unmanufactured Hemp
Rope, Rolled Brass, Tobacco manufactured (ex-
cigars or cut), &c., &c.,.....30c per 100 pounds.
Fourth Class,
Bacon, Beef and Pork,
or boxes (not exceeding Lard,
d Oil, Nails, Soda Ash,
Tar, Wax, Whiskey,.....60c per 100 pounds.
ages but to further notice.
per 100 lbs. until further notice.
per bale not exceeding 500 lbs. weight until
ipping reeds from any point east of Philadel-
Pittsburgh to make packages via Pennsylvania
As goods come over the Philadelphia and Erie
Railroad, they will be forwarded
tention.
AGENTS.—Clarke & C., Chicago; Parker & Co.,
Co., Evansville, Ind.; Wm. Hickman, Louis-
H. D. Hermann, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Rogers
Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; S. Pierce & Co.,
Leech & Co., No. 34 Kilby street, Bos-
& Co., No. 2 Astor House and No. 1 Wall
New York; Thos. Wattson, Philadelphia; Magraw
Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
Wm. Sp., Altoona, Pa.

ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE,
CHICAGO and VINCENNES Express, leaving
A. M.—arrive in Chicago 4.45 P. M.
Night Express, leaving Chicago 5.30 P. M.—
Louisville at 10.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago
Chicago 6.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago
RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Express, leaving Chicago 10.45 A. M.
Night Express, leaving Chicago 10.45 P. M.
Express, leaving Chicago 10.45 P. M.
TRAINS EASTWARD.
CHICAGO AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.
Express, leaving Chicago 4.45 P. M.—arrive in Chicago 8.30 A. M.
Express, leaving Chicago 8.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 3.30 P. M.
Express, leaving Chicago 4.45 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M.
Express, leaving Chicago 8.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago
Express, leaving

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
JOHN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 5th District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

MR. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

Henry, Marshal	do	August 21
Lacon, Hancock	do	August 25
Chillicothe, Peoria county		August 27
Elmira, De Witt	do	September 1
Bloomington, McLean	do	September 4
Decatur, Macon	do	September 7
Taylorville, Christian	do	September 9
Shelbyville, Montgomer	do	September 11
Greenville, Bond	do	September 13
Edwardsville, Madison	do	September 15

Other appointments will be made fro n time to time, and it is expected that Senator Trumbull, and other speakers will accompany Mr. Lincoln at most of the places. tf

JOINT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Ottawa, La Salle county		August 21
Freeport, Stephenson county		August 27
Jonesboro, Union	do	September 15
Charleston, Coles	do	September 18
Galesburg, Knox	do	October 7
Quincy, Adams	do	October 13
Alton, Madison	do	October 15

Douglas will open the discussion at Ottawa, Jonesboro, Galesburg and Alton, and speak one hour; Lincoln will follow, speaking one hour and a half, and Douglas will reply for half an hour. At Freeport, Charleston and Quincy, Lincoln will open the discussion, Douglas reply, and Lincoln rejoin. d&wtf

A Thing to be Feared—The Slave Trade.

The events of 1854 and 1856 are fresh in the recollection of every voter in Illinois. We know how Douglas traversed the State and harangued in support of his newly discovered dodge of "Squatter Sovereignty," or or the right of the people, *through their Territorial Legislature*, to establish or prohibit slavery as they pleased; how the newspapers and stump-orators rung with praises of the humbug; how they abused and vilified everybody who opposed it; and how, after the vote of the latter year was cast, the claim was set up by these oracles, that the people had fully, fairly and unequivocally endorsed the other and different doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," or the right of a people of a Territory, *when framing a State Constitution*, to admit or exclude the Institution, *and not before!*—the doctrine embodied in the Dred Scott decision, which denies Territories the right of legislating upon the subject of Slavery at all —which denies Congress the right, and which sends bondage to curse and blight all the new lands of the Republic, by virtue of the Constitution alone! Mr. Douglas, to-day, at Ottawa, will claim that the events of the two years that we have named, are the legitimate antecedents of the tyrannical and anti-Christian doctrine which he maintains—that they have made these doctrines a logical and inevitable necessity. It is no matter that premises have no relationship to the deductions therefrom—that no man, unless it be Mr. Douglas himself, whose share in the conspiracy against Liberty is coming to light, dreamed, when he was voting for the right of the people of a Territory to govern themselves, that he was endorsing in advance a despotism as black, and fatal as that which a partizan Supreme Court upholds. But the deductions are made and the despotism is defended. Mr. Douglas points to day and date when he said this, or the Legislature said that, in support of the enormities which he is laboriously propagating—things which, when said, were either misunderstood or misapprehended—and thus endeavors, though lamely and with poor success, to justify his position and excuse his recreancy.

We judge of the future by the past. Mr. Douglas deals as ambiguously now with the latest doctrines of the propagandists in relation to the Slave Trade, as he dealt with the *dictum* of Calhoun in the autumn of 1856; and there is the same reason to believe now that he would interpret success as an endorsement on the part of the people of Illinois, that the Slave Trade might be revived with all its unutterable horrors, as that he would torture the Squatter Sovereignty victory of the Fremont campaign into an endorsement of the absurdities and wickedness of Dred Scott Nay more: we believe that the Slave Trade is the last in the series of acts to be accomplished by the conspiracy in which Mr. Douglas has borne so conspicuous a part; and that its horrages are now so carefully modeled and paried, that, if it becomes necessary in the legitimate progress of events, he can prove by them the fact that the revival of the traffic was included in and sanctioned by the contest now in progress! Why else this unceasing abuse of the unfortunate and inferior race? Why the denunciation of fundamental principles that have secured the loud and repeated applause of the entire slave-trading South? Why his rule at Christianity and civilization," which condemns the poor and feeble to the guardianship and government of the rich and strong? Why is the Slave Trade grows legitimately out of both positions? and though he may deny, and his friends may swear, that he does not intend to countenance or advocate it, the man's political history and his party's credulity fill it with well founded distrust. He was in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and proved false to the principles upon which it was based. He was in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, and gave it up without a struggle. He was in favor of Popular Sovereignty, and reported a bill for the organization of Kansas in which every trace of the doctrine was carefully erased. He has betrayed the North and the principles of free government whenever he had a chance. What hope have his followers, that, in this last act of the great drama—his proposed revival of disgraceful commerce, which will put the cap-sheaf of ignominy on the American name—he will not again betray! False to every Democratic principle which he ever professed, why should he be true now? We entreat his followers, who are not blinded by man-worship or mad with the causeless rage and hate that he has plotted, to weigh his words well. His every utterance is ballast in a slave schooner; his every enunciation of principlee a doffing of the Democratic banner to the black flag of war of the arch pirate!

Democratic Supporters and the Slave Trade.

The strange reliability of the *Times'* politicians may be estimated by its article of yesterday, on the reopening of the African Slave Trade, wherein it gravely tell its readers that the Southern journals devoted to that trade are opposed to Senator Douglas. The New Orleans *Delta* is the leading Secession journal of the South. It is edited with signal ability, and is universally recognized as the authoritative exponent of the views of the party of which it is the organ. It is the echo of the slave-traders, and hardly any clause in which it does not ply its readers with arguments in favor of the revival of the infernal traffic. That journal is, *par excellence*, Mr. Douglas' Southern defender. Yesterday we copied from its columns three paragraphs in which "our Senator" was most enthusiastically commended and applauded for what he has done and what he proposes to do for the South—for his defence of Southern institutions—for his theories which infuse Southern extension—for his ethnical affinities of Slavery, and for his avowed policy which feeds directly and logically to the further importations of blacks. He is coupled with Mr. "Mud-sill" Hammond in terms of admiration, and is inaptly characterized as the great, wise and progressive statesman of the age. We reproduce one of these quotations, because it is at once indicative of the position in which he is held by politicians the *Delta's* school, and of the *shallowness* of the free-soil pretensions by which he is endeavoring to humbug the people of the North.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Aug. 15, 1858.]

We will here repeat what we have said and repeat; it is sound doctrine supported by sound reason, and will bear repetition. We repeat, then, that it is because Mr. Douglas has placed himself on the State Rights platform; and because war against the Black Republicans (Black) *because he takes broad, philosophic and Southern grounds on the great ethnical questions of the day*; because he seems himself to be favor of preserving the unity in diversity which is the basis of our institutions; *because he wishes to inaugurate a career of national extension, which, on his theories, involves a career of Southern extension, and, as a consequence, the expansion of Southern institutions, and an increased demand for African labor;* because he looks forward, like a true, progressive statesman, representing the Democratic instinct of the country, and not backward, like a retrograde conservative—It is because of these things that we desire to see him re-elected to the Senate.

The *Delta* is not alone in its commendations. It has been boastfully asserted by the Chicago *Times* itself, since the present canvass began, that every Democratic paper in the South, *except three*, was in favor of Mr. Douglas's reelection. We do not know what the exceptions are; but we take the *Times* at its word. Will it have the hardihood to assert that there are but three journals of the South that consent to the opening of the Slave Trade? Will it assert that there are three south of Virginia and Kentucky, which do not favor the infamous project?

The Currency Question.

Every few months a currency war in some shape seems inevitable. Of this incessant agitation the people, and especially the business public, are becoming heartily tired, and it is to be hoped that ere long the West will have so far advanced in wealth and a correct knowledge of the principles of banking, that a stable currency will be the result.

There are two systems of banking prevailing in the country. The first is familiarly known as the "generous confidence" system. Under it men associate after having obtained a charter, and commence banking on solid coin. If all bankers were honest, intelligent and sufficiently cautious, the principles of political economy and experience would prove this to be the best system of banking ever devised. All the safeguards, however, with which legislative wisdom has ever been able to surround this system, have been found insufficient to preserve the people from the machinations of unprincipled sharpers. Hence has arisen the stock security system, which in theory perfectly secures the innocent bill-holder from all loss. A dollar of State stock is deposited with a public officer for every dollar of circulation, and hence, if the officers of the bank are incompetent or dishonest, they may possibly rob depositors, but they cannot affect the laboring poor who hold the bills. All this is beautiful and correct in theory, but let us see how knaves and moneysharks can use it the more certainly to fleece the public, and fatten upon the honest toil of unsuspecting industry. Our readers have not forgotten their losses from the perversion of the free banking law of Indiana, and more recently that of our own State. Let us take for illustration as a case in point, the course that has been pursued in Wisconsin, and which, if it had not been nipped in the bud by the present judicious position of our bankers, would have surely entailed immense loss upon our city and the West generally.

After the free banking law of Wisconsin passed, banks were organized under it at Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, Beloit, and other cities, as we suppose, on real capital, and where they were needed to accommodate the business public. All was right and legitimate, and their issues were then, and are now, perfectly good and current as coin and elsewhere at the West. But soon other bills began to make their appearance, dating from points that cannot be found on Blanchard's latest maps. They are in the swamps and deep woods; on the islands of Lake Superior—anywhere and nowhere, only so that they cannot be called on to redeem their issues in exchange or in coin. And here let it be remembered that no amount of beautiful engraving can make that money which is not readily convertible at par or at a small fixed discount into coin.

The way in which money-sharks take advantage of this law to swindle the public, taken from its true position by the fact that Missouri and other stocks are low, these gentlemen invest largely in these "securities," say at seventy to eighty cents on the dollar. Ere many months everything begins to look prosperous, and Missouri stocks gradually go up, say to 93c., and other securities in proportion. Holders find parties with from five hundred to five thousand dollars, who are tickled with the idea of seeing their names on bank bills as President and Cashier. With this money they buy plates, pay the premium on the stocks, leaving them in the hands of the original holder, till they get their bills, when they pay for the stocks in the very bills they get for them. Or perchance the original holder of the stocks gets some Peter Funk to sign them as President and Cashier, and puts them in circulation himself. Everything goes on swimmingly. Stocks rise and money becomes more plenty every day. But now the "*pins*" are all set; and lo! it is found that there is too much currency; scores of banks of issue are located at undesirable points, and when some enterprising "*carpet-bag*" gentleman, or perhaps all the very man who established them, does manage to find them, they refuse to redeem; their notes are protested, and forthwith the Bank Comptroller must be forced to wind them up. But this is a work of time. The pockets of the people are full of these "promises to pay;" they have debts maturing, and it is impossible for them to hold this money three or six months. They are obliged to sell it at from seventy to eighty-five and ninety cents on the dollar to the brokers, who are, perhaps, kindly furnished with money to purchase by the very men who put the bills in circulation. Comment is unnecessary. The sharpers have in the first place made in one way and another from ten to twenty per cent. by establishing their "wild cat" banks, and they now make from twenty to forty per cent. by winding them up. We simply add that we know men who have made handsome fortunes within the last five years, by this very business.

So far as Wisconsin is concerned, the latter part of the programme has not as yet been enacted. It is to prevent its complete consummation that our bankers decided to adopt the policy they did. It was seen by our paper of yesterday morning that the business public, at a meeting the evening previous, voted in the main to fully sustain that action. In New York, where the stock security system of banking prevails, it has been found in practice that redemptions in New York or Albany at a small discount, can alone prevent over issues and a systematic swindling of the public by money sharks. And besides, if any one attempts to establish a "shinplaster shop" in some out of the way locality, the city banks, at the head of which stands the mammoth Metropolitan, at once put their foot upon it and crush it out of existence.

The movement here does not originate in any hostility to legitimate Wisconsin Banks. So far from this being the case, our bankers and business men need the currency they supply. The redemption policy is adopted to protect themselves and the public against the selfish schemes of soulless money-sharks. Had it not been adopted, the vaults of our banks next winter would have been filled with this inconvertible trash, and exchange would have again been forced up to from five to ten per cent. Not one of the banks that issued the circulars ever deals in uncurrent notes at a ruinous discount. If the movement had originated with certain street brokers whose business it is to skin the public, its object might have been distrusted. Our legitimate bankers are responsible for it; their only object is to secure a reliable currency for themselves and the people generally, and as such they will be abundantly justified by the business public.

A Forgery.

The Belleville *Democrat* declares that the letter recently published in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, purporting to have been written in 1856 by the late Dr. Peck to D. L. Phillips, of Jonesboro' is "a forgery from beginning to end."—*Chicago Times.*

To which the *Press and Tribune* replies that the Belleville *Democrat* gives utterance to a wilful and deliberate falsehood. The letter *was* written by the late Dr. Peck, word for word as published in this paper; and it is not the only one extant from the same source in which modern Democracy is spoken of in terms of the bitterest denunciation.

Paul Morphy in London.

The Niagara brings the course of Mr. Morphy's chess match with Mr. Lowenthal up to the 31st of July, at which time Mr. M. had won four games, Mr. L. one, and one had been drawn. No reference is made to any other performances of the American player, though he visits the London clubs and contends with the leading amateurs. The ungenerous manner in which Mr. Staunton, the chess-champion of Europe, and chess-editor of the *Illustrated London News*, chronicles the games, elicits severe comment from Mr. Morphy's friends.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

Prof. Morse, fifteen years ago, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. John C. Spencer, gave utterance to the prophecy which has been fulfilled in the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph:

"The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan, may with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

GREAT TURNOUT FOR LINCOLN

In Fulton County.

Grand Procession and Entry into Lewistown.

SPEECHES BY

HON. ABM LINCOLN & HON. WM. KELLOGG.

[Correspondence of Press and Tribune.]

LEWISTOWN, Fulton Co., Ill., Aug. 17, 1858.

The pageant which announced the arrival of Abraham Lincoln, "Senator from Illinois," in the County of Fulton, was a magnificent and imposing affair. Thirty-two guns were fired at sunrise, and banners were hung from the Court House, the Bliss Hotel, and across the principal streets. At nine o'clock a cavalcade of one hundred horsemen, preceded by the Canton Brass Band, assembled in front of the public square and gave three mighty cheers for Lincoln—after which they formed a procession and started down the Havana road to meet the escort which was bringing our candidate over from Bath. All along the road the procession was swelled by volunteers who mounted their horses and joined in the cavalcade. About two miles out of town they met the delegation from Bath, when the Marshal of the day ordered a halt, and three tremendous cheers were given as by a spontaneous impulse. A brief and happy reception speech was then made by George Phelps, Esq., in behalf of the Republicans and Old Line Whigs of Fulton. Mr. Lincoln alighted and made a response which was received with loud cheers; after which the procession opened, and the Canton Band and the carriage conveying Mr. L. passed through its entire length. Shortly after 10 o'clock the companies arrived in town and deployed in front of the Court House, where the multitude again gave expression to their enthusiasm by continued cheers. A general adjournment was then effected for dinner—the hotels in the place being obliged to keep their tables set from ten till one o'clock.

Considerably before two, the whole space in front of the Court House, extending the length of an entire block, was filled with people. Nearly all the towns in the county were represented, and I met several hard-working Republicans from McDonough, Schuyler and Mason.

At two o'clock, Judge Kellogg introduced Mr. Lincoln, who was again greeted with vociferous applause. After the noise had subsided, he commenced and delivered the ablest, and, as I think, the most powerful argument ever heard in Old Fulton. The speech was two hours and a half long, yet there seemed to me to be more listeners at the conclusion than at the beginning. Among other things, Mr. Lincoln examined the pretensions of Douglas to the giant mantle of Henry Clay. He said he would lay no claim to the support of the Old Line Whigs of Illinois, because he had been the life-long friend and Douglas the life-long enemy of the great and brave Kentuckian, unless he could show from Mr. Clay's printed speeches that he stood upon the very ground occupied by that statesman, and that Douglas's position was as opposite to it as Beelzebub to an Angel of Light. In proving this point—reading extract after extract from the speeches and letters of Henry Clay, contending nobly and greatly for the "ultimate emancipation of the slave"—Mr. Lincoln remarked that he believed Douglas was the only statesman of any note or prominence in the country who had *never said to friend or enemy whether he believed human slavery in the abstract to be right or wrong.*

"All others," said he, "North and South, have at some time or another declared themselves in favor of it or against it. All others have said either that it is right and just, and should therefore be perpetuated, or that it is wrong and wicked, and should be immediately swept from civilized society, or that it is an evil to be tolerated where it cannot be removed. But to Judge Douglas belongs the *distinction* of having never said that he regarded it either as an evil or a good, morally right or morally wrong. His speech at Springfield would leave us to infer that he was opposed to the introduction of slavery into Illinois; but his effort in Ottawa, a year ago, to sustain the idea, that if you can make more money by flogging niggers than by flogging oxen, there is no moral consideration which should interfere to prevent your doing it."

LINCOLN ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

I cannot close this letter without giving your readers a passage from Mr. Lincoln's noble and impressive apostrophe to the Declaration of Independence. This was truly one of the finest efforts of public speaking I ever listened to. It gave to his auditors such an insight into the character of the man as ought to carry him into the Senate on a great surge of popular affection. In my poor opinion, Mr. Lincoln is not only one of the foremost men in the Northwest in the nobility and excellence of his character, the clearness and scope of his intellect, but the peer of any man who has sat in the Senate since the mighty shadows of Webster and Clay ceased to darken the threshhold of the Capitol.

* * * * "The Declaration of Independence (said Mr. L.) was formed by the representatives of American liberty from thirteen States of the colonies, at the time of which we are now holding communities. We need not discuss the way or the reason of their becoming slave-holding communities. It is sufficient for our purposes that, by some means, they explored the ark and that they placed a provision in the Constitution which they supposed would gradually remove the diseases by cutting off its source. This was the abolition of the slave trade. Upon this general conviction—the public determination—to abolish the African slave trade, that the provision which I have referred to as being placed in the Constitution, declared that it should *not* be abolished prior to the year 1808. A constitutional provision was necessary to prevent the people, through Congress, from putting a stop to the traffic immediately at the close of the war. Now, if slavery had been a good thing, would the Fathers of the Republic have taken a step calculated to diminish its beneficent influences among themselves, and snatch the boon wholly from their posterity? These communities, by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the whole world of men: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' This was their language in their Declaration of Independence of the Universe. This was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures. [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, to *all* His creatures, to the whole great family of man. In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on, and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the white race of man then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. They erected a beacon to guide their children and their children's children, and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that some people had the right to have white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began—so that truth, and justice, and mercy, and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built. [Loud cheers.]

Now, my countrymen (Mr. Lincoln continued with great earnestness,) if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution. Think nothing of me—take no stock in me as a man, but look to the great principles for the eternal right; and so long as you have God in your hearts, and so long as the abyss of space separates you from the oppressed people who are suffering the worst form of human bondage, you will find your duty performed if you but simply tell the story of how the battle which took place between the Titans of the earth was fought and won." [Cheers.]

Real Estate.

[No. 16, A. B. 2.]

BRICK DWELLING ON THE SOUTH side, West corner of Sherman and Harrison streets, $4,000.—canal time. S. H. KELLOGG, 63 Clark st.

A GOOD PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 29, A. B. 2.—We have a good piece of property on Division street, between Dearborn and State, which we will sell very low and on easy terms. The above piece of property is somewhat run down, but we will sell the above in single lots if desired. Apply soon to S. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
jy9-s4&2-1m 63 Clark st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We have two lots for sale at a great sacrifice, situated on Kilbie Place, between Huron and Erie streets, and the other between Taylor street. The above are offered at such reasonable terms that there cannot be a doubt as to the purchase being a remunerable one, and will be offered for a few days only. S. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
jy13-s4&1 No. 63 Lasalle st.

A GOOD LOT FOR SALE—NO. 37 A. B. 2.—We have a splendid lot for sale on Division street, between Lake and Randolph streets, directly opposite Methodist Church. It is a large one, being 24 feet front by 150 feet deep, and can be purchased at a reasonable terms. Apply to S. H. KELLOGG & CO., Lasalle street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIDENCE A HOMESTEAD.

Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, and in a pleasant and healthy locality within 7 miles of Chicago. Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.

For Particulars address Post Office Box 1338, Chicago.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

The subscriber having had much practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands

In the various Land Districts in the United States, unusual facilities for making valuable selections,

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PEEBLES & PERIAM REAL ESTATE Brokers, Dealers in City, Town and Village Lots, Farms and Wild Lands.

Also, Agents for and Dealers on Joint Account or Commission, Government Lands or Real estate securities.

We will collect those Tax Titles, Lots or Lands for sale to leave descriptions and terms at our office. Taxes paid for non-residents. Final titles papers procured.

WINONA, MINNESOTA.
au24-1y

FOR SALE.—NOS. A 2 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollar dollars will buy a good lot twenty-five feet by one hundred and sixty-six feet deep, situated on the corner of Reuben and Owen streets. The situation is pleasant, being a close by. We would say that this property is cheap. Apply to S. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
jy9-s62-1m No. 63, Lasalle st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We have two lots for sale at a great sacrifice, situated on Kilbie Place, between Huron and Erie streets, and the other between Taylor street. The above are offered at such reasonable terms that there cannot be a doubt as to the purchase being a remunerable one, and will be offered for a few days only. S. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
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PEEBLES & PERIAM REAL ESTATE Brokers, Dealers in City, Town and Village Lots, Farms and Wild Lands.

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We will collect those Tax Titles, Lots or Lands for sale to leave descriptions and terms at our office. Taxes paid for non-residents. Final titles papers procured.

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FOR SALE.—NOS. A 2 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollar dollars will buy a good lot twenty-five feet by one hundred and sixty-six feet deep, situated on the corner of Reuben and Owen streets. The situation is pleasant, being a close by. We would say that this property is cheap. Apply to S. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
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TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We have two lots for sale at a great sacrifice, situated on Kilbie Place, between Huron and Erie streets, and the other between Taylor street. The above are offered at such reasonable terms that there cannot be a doubt as to the purchase being a remunerable one, and will be offered for a few days only. S. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
jy13-s4&1 No. 63 Lasalle st.

Special Notices.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters for the cure of Fever and Ague, beyond all comparison the safest and best remedy that can be used by those afflicted for all diseases of the above nature. The most virulent attacks of this dreadful disease have often been arrested by the use of this reliable remedy. The virtues of which have been used by the proprietor, in an extensive practice, in the treatment of Fever and Ague for a number of years and its wonderful curative powers are well known both to the press and the public. Those who have not known both to the press and the public. Those who have a thorough renovation of their entire system should at once have recourse to this

Holloway's Ointment and Pills,—Unequalled for consecration, indeed! These remedies have peace-makers of all nations, tribes, communities and conditions of the human race. They are the one sole means point in favor of which mankind are unanimous. Sold by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot or box.

Dyspepsia and Piles.—Dr. O. Phillips' Pills. The Great Corrector of Consumption, was for nearly a year so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, she informed him, was for a child, wife in a trance, has cured every one who has taken it—never having failed once. It is specially as safe in cases of Piles as Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN, No. 31 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Palmerston & Co., 118 Randolph street.

Taylor's London Cordial Gin.—The Original and London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is decidedly flavored with an Herb of this Island called Juniper Berry, and one of the most valuable alterratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in addition of the most eminent medical men, the purest and most stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

Taylor's London Cordial Gin is a delicate flavor, diffusible entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Physicians not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., while the superior sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those wearing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

In Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, in cases of two dozen, by all Druggists, Grocers, Pruiterers, and Liquor Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

For sale by the bottle in Chicago, Ill., of PETTIS, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 13 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 57 South Water street.

FORD & BRADLEY, 6 Dearborn street, EDMUND D. CHARLES, Importer, 40 Broadway, New York.
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THE ETERNAL PERFUME FROM THE HOLY CITY.

"Oh! could I but catch that fragrance,
I would ask no other fame,
Than that those sweet-scented flowers
Should be coupled with my name!"

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The real Frangipanni Perfume is manufactured only by Messrs. Pinaud & Lub n, of 2 New Bond street, London, and they take this opportunity to caution purchasers against imitations, of which there are many, none, how ever, approaching in any degree the exquisite fragrance as made by P. & L.

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Sole Agent for the United States—
EUGENE DUPUY, Importer,
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Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the increasing demand for the Sawyer's Field Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Liver Diseases, the proprietor has determined to extend the sale of manufactories, premises and stock in trade, and will continue the manufacture of the above medicine at the old stand, No. 80 Malden Lane, New York, where it has been made and sold for the last fifteen years. Sawyer's Field Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Liver Diseases, the proprietor has determined to extend the sale of manufactories, premises and stock in trade, and will continue the manufacture of the above medicine at the old stand, No. 80 Malden Lane, New York, where it has been made and sold for the last fifteen years. Sawyer's Field Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Liver Diseases, the proprietor has determined to extend the sale of manufactories, premises and stock in trade, and will continue the manufacture of the above medicine at the old stand, No. 80 Malden Lane, New York, where it has been made and sold for the last fifteen years.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 20, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market is without essential change. Currency is reported rather closer, owing, doubtless, to the "carpet bag" business, which has been fairly commenced against a portion of the Wisconsin banks. The result to receive the "rejected currency" is also having its effect. The shipments of produce are large, and the demand for currency heavy, and while of this state of things continue we should not be surprised to see exchange sink a quarter per cent within the next few days.

No definite result was obtained at the meeting of bankers to-day in reference to the rejected Wisconsin currency.

They agreed to wait a day or two and see what arrangements the banks in question would make to redeem their issues. In the meantime the law authorized to state F. G. Adams, Esq., Exchange Broker, will receive on deposit till further notice, on and after to-morrow, (Saturday) morning, the bills of the following Wisconsin banks:

Arctic Bank, *Eagle Point*,
Bank of La Point, *La Pointe*,
Bank of Manitowoc, *Manitowoc*,
Bank of North America, *Superior City*,
Bank of Oconto, *Oconto*,
Bark County Bank, *O'Neilsville*,
Central Bank, *Two Rivers*,
Oneida Bank, *Berlin*,
Trader's Bank, *Eagle Lake*,
Way-ca-sha County Bank, *Waupaca*,
Wisconsin Piney Bank, *Stevens Point*.

He also authorizes us to say that he believes the other banks to be well secured, and for the present will buy all of them at one per cent. discount.

We again advise the people to hold on to these bills, as most of them will doubtless be "current" again early next week. Nearly all our merchants and business men continue to take them as usual.

The rates of money remain as at former quotations. Discounts at bank 10 per cent., with a slight premium for strictly business paper. Gold is ready at 1¼. Gold, inactive and nominal at 1¼@1¾ per cent. premium.

Money in the seaboard cities continues a drag.

The N. Y. *Times* of Wednesday, the 18th, has the following:

The Bank Statement of this morning elicits less remarks on the street than the extent in the reduction of the several lines would imply. The fact, that neither the specie remains in the city to any great sum return from the Sub-Treasury to the Banks again, removes all concern on this point. The aggregate stock of bullion in bank and the Government office is the largest ever reported, being $44,037,289. Compared with this time last season the gain to New York is $6,000,000. In addition to this specie the average of $7,150,473, the Banks are now believed to hold about $15,000,000 or $18,000,000 of Government Bills and Bonds, in their Discount line.

Commercial.—The Wheat market to-day was very much excited and advanced 5@6c per bu. About 140,000 bushels changed hands at 85@90c for red receipts of No. 2 Spring in store; 91@96c for fresh receipts of No. 2 in store; and 80c for rejected. Winter Wheat was also in active demand at $1.30@1.30 in store for No. 1 White; $1.16@1.20 in store for No. 1 Red; and 96c in store for No. 2 Red; and 93c in store for rejected Winter. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and at the closing quotations of the forenoon, there were more sellers than buyers. About three-fourths of the transactions to-day were made to speculators and for immediate shipment. Buyers in the country must therefore be cautious, as there is no margin for shipment to eastern ports.

Another sale of Wheat